

Eye and Ear;" (booklet, English, page 2) "Catarrh, Chronic, of the Head. * * * Hay Fever;" (page 3) "Inflammation of the Eye. * * * Cystitis;" (page 4) "Gastritis—Catarrh of the Stomach. * * * Hæmorrhoids—Piles;" (page 5) "Throat Troubles. * * * Gonorrhœa;" (page 7) "Gleet, Chronic Gonorrhœa, Stricture * * * Folliculitis. * * * Gonorrhœal Prostatitis;" (page 8) "Spermatorrhœa * * * Bubo * * * Gonorrhœal Cystitis. * * * As a preventive. * * * Leucorrhœa, Whites, Catarrh of the Vagina;" (page 10) "Gonorrhœa in Women;" (equivalent statements in booklet in Spanish, French, and German).

On June 25, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that said property be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8054. Misbranding of Methyloids. U. S. * * * v. 14 Dozen Bottles of Methyloids. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11272. I. S. No. 17073-r. S. No. E-1735.)

On September 26, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 14 dozen bottles of Methyloids, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Ponce, P. R., alleging that said article had been offered for sale and sold at said Ponce, on or about September 2, 1919, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Methyloids Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A. Windsor, Ont. London, Eng. New York City."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of capsules containing methylene blue, santal oil, copaiba balsam, a fixed oil, with combined sulphur, and oil of cinnamon.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser or purchasers thereof in that certain statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effect thereof, on the bottle labels and cartons, and in the circular accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be a successful treatment of gonorrhœa and effective as a treatment for gonorrhœa, its complications, and all cases where a urinary antiseptic is indicated, and as an antiblemnorrhagic and urinary antiseptic, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On November 26, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8055. Misbranding of Helmitol. U. S. * * * v. 2 Dozen Bottles of Helmitol. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released on bond. (F. & D. No. 11279. I. S. No. 17072-r. S. No. E-1730.)

On October 1, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 2 dozen bottles of Helmitol, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Ponce, P. R., alleging that the article had been sold and offered for sale at said Ponce, on September 2, 1919, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Bayer Tablets Urinary Antiseptic," (circular) "Bladder Catarrh, Prostatitis," and "The Bayer Company, Inc. New York, U. S. A."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the tablets consisted of a mixture of helmitol (anhydromethylene citrate hexamethylene tetramine) and talc.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser or purchasers thereof in that the labels of the article bore a statement, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which was false and fraudulent, that is to say, the label on said bottles and cartons and the circulars inclosed bore statements representing the article to be effective for the cure and prevention of diseases and disorders in the urinary tract, such as bladder catarrh and prostatitis, whereas, in fact, it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On January 30, 1920, G. Villaronga & Hijo, Ponce, P. R., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$250, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8056. Misbranding of Methyloids. U. S. * * * v. 17 Bottles of Methyloids. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11304. I. S. No. 17061-r. S. No. E-1747.)

On October 4, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 17 bottles of Methyloids, remaining at Bayamon, P. R., alleging that said article had been offered for sale and sold at said Bayamon, on or about June 3, 1919, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Methyloids Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A. Windsor, Ont. London, Eng. New York City."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of capsules containing methylene blue, santal oil, copaiba balsam, a fixed oil with combined sulphur, and oil of cinnamon.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser or purchasers thereof in that certain statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effect thereof, on the bottle labels and cartons, and in the circular accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be a successful treatment of gonorrhœa and effective as a treatment for gonorrhœa, its complications, and all cases where a urinary antiseptic is indicated, as an antibleunorrhagic, and urinary antiseptic, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On November 28, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8057. Misbranding of Sulpho-Saline Still Natural Mineral Water. U. S. * * * v. Excelsior Springs Mineral Water & Bottling Co., a Corporation. Confessed judgment. Fine, \$10 and costs. (F. & D. No. 11437. I. S. No. 6855-r.)

On December 3, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Excelsior Springs Mineral Water & Bottling Co., a corporation, Excelsior